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HOW TO GROW
ROSES

1914

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How to Grow Roses

There Is Great Joy in Store for Those
Who Grow Roses Successfully

"After years of rose growing in places far apart, I think it is not so much the soil and the climate, as the care and skill of the cultivator that wins success."

—REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS, Ex-President
National Rose Society of England

OUR life-long experience leads to the same conclusion. But most essential of all is a knowledge of when, where and how to apply this "care and skill."

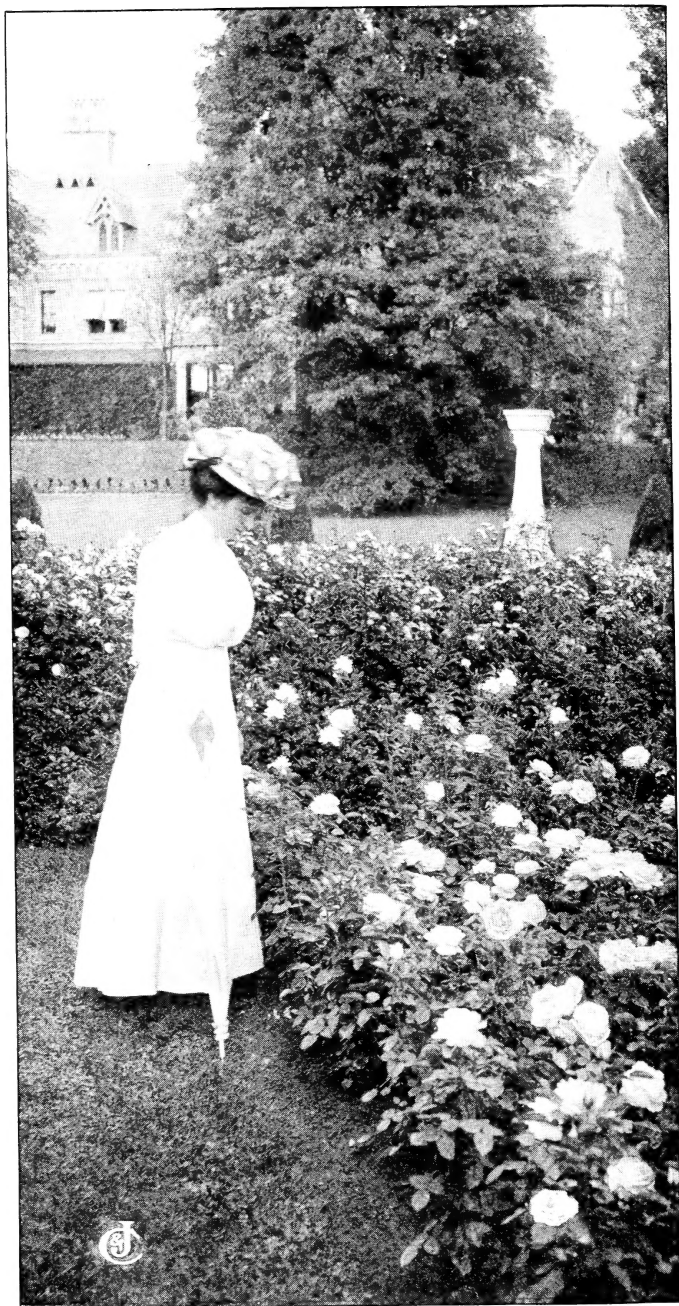
To give that knowledge accurately in clear, convenient form is the aim of this "Little Book About Roses."

DEDICATED TO
THE AMERICAN FLOWER - LOVING PEOPLE

Seventh Edition

PUBLISHED AND COPYRIGHTED, 1914, BY

The Conard and Jones Co.
THE BEST ROSES IN AMERICA
West Grove, Pa.



"Just a little garden of these modern well-bred Roses; just a little daily, loving care; just a little cost; and the result to you and your neighbors is the glory of the Queen of Flowers." (See page 5.)

The Best Roses in America ☆



O you realize that by setting out the right plants of the right sorts of Roses this spring you can cut flowers from these selfsame plants during the last days of May, and that the continuity of bloom will be almost unbroken until the frosts of late fall herald the approaching winter?

Amateurs are now able to have an all-summer Rose feast as well as the most skilled professional, and it is in the amateur's Rose-garden, too, that these fragrant blossoms may be gathered with early icicles hanging to them.

Nor is a large garden requisite—two or three dozen good plants, of the modern and greatly improved sorts, properly selected, will give much enjoyment, while a garden of Roses can be readily made a summer-long delight.

In the spring one can have the fun of building air-castles about the plants. When the warm days of June arrive, these air-castles have taken substantial form, and you go from one plant to another, giving each a little daily attention, contrasting one proud beauty with another equally queenly, and, best of all, gathering an abundance of lovely Roses. Half an hour of such tonic toil each day is a great nerve-restorer, and, what is more, it is the best food for the soul.

Rose-growing among amateurs in this country is yet in its infancy. In England, nearly everybody grows Roses; there are dazzling vistas of Roses in the hedge-rows along the country roads and lanes; there are gardens full, each person striving in friendly rivalry with his neighbor. Why do our friends on the other side of the sea become so enthusiastic over the Rose? Because it is without a peer among all the flowering plants. It presents nearly every floral shade, in combinations far more attractive than exotic orchids, and, above all, it gives to us enjoyment of another sense in its delicious fragrance—the crowning feature, in which no other flower can compete with it.

For centuries has the Rose been fully recognized as the Queen of Flowers, honored alike by poet and king.

Yet such varieties as Frau Karl Druschki, Killarney and Wm. R. Smith, the ancients never knew! Why, then, should not you and yours share in the pleasures of the Twentieth Century Roses, to your own enjoyment and to the advantage of those around you? Just a little garden of these modern well-bred Roses; just a little daily, loving care; just a little cost—and the result to you and your neighbors is the glory of the Queen of Flowers.

The Rose Lover's Calendar of Operations

These dates will be found relatively correct for the average season in the latitude of Philadelphia. If you live North or South, make usual allowance of about four days for every 100 miles of latitude. Comparative altitude must also be taken into consideration. The seasons vary; for example, the ground may be in good condition and ready for digging one year as much as three weeks earlier than it is the following spring.

	Page
MARCH 15. Such hardy Roses as you have already planted should now be pruned	14, 15
MARCH 25 to 30. As soon as the ground can be well worked, plant new hardy Roses which are to be had dormant. Prune these even more closely than older established bushes . . .	11-15
APRIL 10. Less hardy Roses, including the Everblooming class, should be pruned. Begin to remove the winter protection as the increasing heat of the sun permits	12-15
APRIL 15. Roses are not immune from mildew and other fungoid contagious diseases, therefore it pays at this time to spray with Bordeaux Mixture all your beds as well as nearby fruit trees and grape-vines.	13
APRIL 25 to 30. Finish uncovering and pruning your Roses. Plant new ones (now or until the 10th of May). A slight protection over the tops will prove an advantage.	12-15
MAY 1 to 10. As soon as plants are well set with foliage a spraying with Nicotine or Sulpho-Tobacco Soap will act as a preventive against Aphis (Green Fly)	13
MAY 20. As soon as buds begin to swell weak manure water may be applied to the plants. Spray again to kill off the aphis, otherwise they will multiply with amazing speed. .	10-13
MAY 25. Now starts the season's procession of bloom, led by the sturdy Rugosas and the Yellow Briar Roses. Start feeding the Hybrid Perpetual Roses with liquid manure	10



This shows how "York and Lancaster" can be used (p. 25)

The Best Roses in America

THE ROSE LOVER'S CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, cont'd		Page
JUNE 1. With this month we see the true glory of the "Feast of Roses."		
JUNE 5. Watch for the Rose beetle and Rose slug, and spray every ten days for three weeks with arsenate of lead (1 lb. to 10 gals. of water)	13	
JUNE 10. Begin to enrich the Teas and Hybrid Teas with liquid manure. (You'll soon see the result.)	10	
JUNE 20 to 30. Now the Teas, Hybrid Teas and Climbers begin blooming in abundance. Cut your blossoms freely. Look out for mildew and apply the remedy	13	
JULY 1. Keep the soil well stirred		
JULY 4. Gather all the flowers you can, it is not best for the plants to have them die on the bushes. You should now be reaping a full harvest from the Teas, Hybrid Teas, etc.		
JULY 10. From now till autumn keep a sharp lookout for signs of fungoid troubles—such as (1) Mildew, (2) Black Spot, or (3) Yellow Leaf, and apply bordeaux mixture. If any aphid, use Rose nicotine	13	
JULY 20. Now or earlier mulch your Roses with grass cuttings, old manure, or leaves. This will keep them blooming better.	12	
AUGUST 30. Teas and Hybrid Teas bring forth their "Fall Flower Show." As soon as the buds form remember that Bon Arbor or manure water applied to the roots will help them to produce the blossoms you'll be proud of.	13	
SEPTEMBER 10. Some Hybrid Perpetuals bloom a second time.		
OCTOBER 15. Make ready your new beds for next year	10	
NOVEMBER 15. After the first frost, begin covering the roots of your Roses with manure, and soon after this complete the protecting of the more tender kinds	12	
THANKSGIVING DAY. All should be safely nestled in their winter beds.		

WE SUGGEST:

DECEMBER. Read Dean Hole's Book of the Rose.

JANUARY. Send for the Catalogue of a few reliable Rose growers.

FEBRUARY. Order your new Roses.



This is Gardenia (p. 22), running in revelry over the garden wall



The Formal Garden is incomplete without Roses

Where to Grow Roses

"He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love." So wrote Dean Hole, the rosarian of beloved memory. And would that we Americans had more like him to spread the love, not only for beautiful Roses, but likewise for the wholesome pastime of planting and caring for the Queen of Flowers.

The average home grounds, as a rule, has several available spots for Roses. An eastern or southern exposure is preferable. The presence of trees is not a disadvantage, providing the Roses are not within reach of the tree roots which will rob the bed of its plant food. Given five or six hours a day of sunshine, preferably in the morning, a good circulation of air (but secure protection from sweeping, withering winds), and good soil with proper drainage, and you have what is needful.

The drainage problem is easily solved. If your soil has a tendency to remain wet or soggy, plant a layer of stones in the bottom of the bed at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Roses abhor wet feet. (See page 10.)

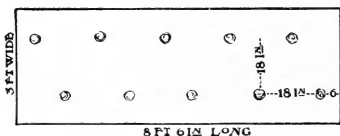
A rich deep clay loam is the best soil. If it contains grass roots, or is made up of rooted sods all the better, but any ordinary soil will answer providing it is well manured.

Climbing Roses, themselves, if given a fence for support, make a good protection from the winds and add beauty to the barrier.

Observing the above suggestions, now let us choose the identical locations for our Roses. "Make a picture of your lawn" is a first principle of Landscape Gardening. Leave the center open and plant about and along the edges. Border your walks with flower beds, the base of the porch and the corner across the open sweep of grass, and

then you and your friends can enjoy a complete and unbroken picture.

After this place your Roses where they will do best and give you most pleasure. Some varieties as—for example—the



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Rugosas and wilder types serve a very useful purpose when grouped among the Shrubbery (for many other uses see pages 26 to 31), but the bush or garden Roses, such as the Tea, Hybrid Tea, and Hybrid Perpetual varieties, will do best if grouped together and not mixed too much with other plants. The size and shape of the bed may be laid out to suit the location, though it is well to remember in making large beds and Rose gardens that you should be able to cut and cultivate the Roses without treading on the loose soil, therefore, provide for a pathway between every three or four rows, or else make the beds not more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

FOR A FORMAL EFFECT

Beds $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide accommodate three rows nicely, twelve Roses to every 6 feet. The diagram on page 8 shows a bed 3 feet wide for two rows, and will require twelve Roses to every 9 feet; twenty-four Roses if 18 feet long, etc. The above estimate is based upon planting the Roses 18 inches apart each way. Eighteen inches to 2 feet is about the right spacing for most bedding Roses. In warm countries, where growth is most luxuriant, and for the big, bushy sorts, more room will be required.

Beds of any other shape or size may be laid out to suit one's fancy.

The young garden at the top of page 8 is well done. Note the avenue effect produced by the double row of Standard or Tree Roses on either side of the walk (set from 4 to 10 feet apart). They remind one of the beautiful Rose gardens in England. Up the wall on either side Climbing Roses have been started. The front bed on the left in the picture is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square, and contains 9 Roses. The front bed on the right is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide by 6 ft. long, and contains 12 Roses. The rear bed on the right of the walk is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide by 13 ft. long, and contains 24 Roses; and the long bed in the rear on the left is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide by 20 ft. long, and contains 36 Roses.



Roses for everybody

How to Grow Roses

"The love of flowers is of those few earthly pleasures which age cannot wither."

—DEAN HOLE

A Pleasant Hobby. Growing Roses is not an expensive luxury, neither does it require a large amount of hard labor. A love and devotion that begets intelligent, diligent care when needed is the great requisite.

Having chosen the location for our Roses, let us make ready the bed. The simplest and easiest way is to spade the soil deeply and mix with it a good supply of well-decayed stable manure. But to raise the best Roses it will pay to be more thorough.

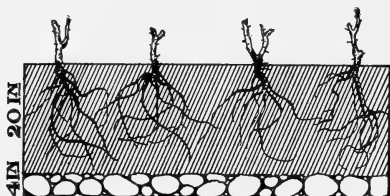
Soil. If the soil is naturally well drained it will be unnecessary to provide drainage. But nothing is more prejudicial to the health of Roses than poorly drained soil, therefore, if needful, provide drainage. Dig a trench to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in the bottom deposit a 4- or 5-inch layer of drainage material so that all surplus water will drain away quickly. It is a good idea to mix with the soil in the bottom of the trench a few broken bones, say a peck for a bed holding a dozen Roses—they will furnish plant food for the Roses for three or four years to come. Now let us refill the trench, but make sure that the soil is rich. "It is difficult to give the Roses too rich soil." That which you removed from the trench thoroughly mixed with well-rotted manure and kept cultivated will in eight cases out of ten answer nicely. Tramp the soil in the bed and let it settle. This work should be done as far in advance of planting as possible, so that the soil will be firm at the time of setting the plants. Should the soil be very light or sandy, it can be greatly improved by mixing a little clay with it when trenching. Too heavy soils can be made lighter and more open by adding sand, or even coal-ashes.

The best soil for Roses is a compost of one-half broken sods or the soil directly underneath filled with fibrous grass roots, and one-half barnyard manure, all thoroughly decomposed.

Manures. While manure from the cow stable is probably best, you can draw upon the horse-stable or pig-sty with equal expectation of good results, and "night soil" mixed with dry soil or sand and well composted is unsurpassed. Well-rotted leaves are fair, but too light except for heavy soils. Commercial fertilizers such as bone or guano may be used to advantage if handled with discretion. A rule to remember is never to let any "green" or "raw" manures come close to the roots of your Roses, but see that it is buried well beneath the root reach, or applied as a top-dressing.

The best time to apply manures is just as the ground begins to freeze in the autumn, let it serve as a protection over winter and dig it in next spring. It is said that Roses draw most upon the soil when

blooming, and we find you can almost see the results from application (when the flower-buds begin swelling), of *liquid manure*, concocted by catching the drain from the manure pile, or one-third of a bushel of manure soaked in a barrel of water and applied as a weak tea, not too strong,



Layers of stones like this are not essential if the ground is naturally well drained

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but frequently—say twice a week. When it is more convenient, a sprinkling of bone dust on the surface before a rain will answer the same purpose. Even with the best care it may prove necessary at times, say after six or eight years, to renew the Roses or move the bed, adopting the farmer's principle of rotation of crops.

Time to Plant. The best time to plant Roses depends upon where you live. In the southern and Pacific Coast states, autumn or early winter is most favorable; leaving the Gulf states and coming North to the next tier of states the same is true, providing you get dormant plants.

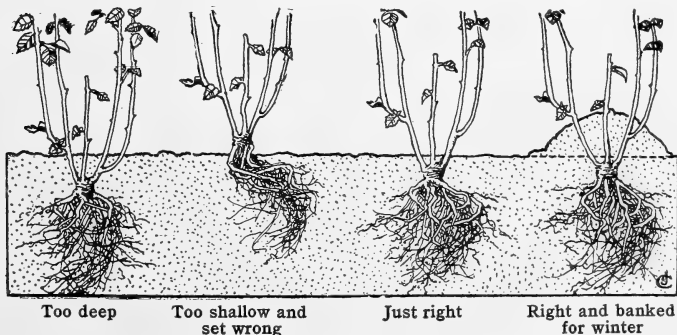
North of the line of the Ohio river, only our hardier varieties will withstand the winters, if set out in the fall. The Everblooming kinds—i. e., the less hardy Teas and Hybrid Teas, before they can stand a winter in the open, require a summer's growth in which to become thoroughly established, and, therefore, through the largest area of our great country, as a general rule, spring planting is recommended.

Page 17 tells more about dormant and growing plants; the former can be had from November 15 until about the first of April, the latter from pots at almost any season of the year.

If your ground for Roses has been prepared in the autumn, all the better; if not, begin as soon in the spring as the soil is dry enough to crumble in your hand. After this dormant Roses may be planted at any time, but Roses in leaf not until mid-April, or any time thereafter.

Treatment on Arrival. When you receive the Roses, give them the greatest care; never expose the roots to the drying action of spring winds for a moment. A plant with bare roots exposed to the dry air is like a fish out of water. Should the plants, through delay in transit, come dried out, as occasionally happens, soak the balls of earth and roots in water; if the stems have dried out, bury the whole plant, after soaking the ball in damp earth for several days. This treatment may put them in good condition, while, if they are planted when dried out, there is more danger of their dying.

Planting. When ready to plant, unpack the plants in a shaded place, protected from the wind. Keep the roots covered with damp burlap, moss or other material until the actual moment of planting; spring winds are so drying that fatal damage may occur through a few moments of exposure. Do not set the plants too deep or too shallow. If planted too deep, the stems will rot off; if too shallow, the plant will grow spindling, will dry out too soon, and high winds will cause them to sway, breaking the roots. It is a good rule to





Two-year size

One-year size

★-size (3-year size, dormant)

plant them just a little deeper than they formerly grew, with upper roots 1 or 2 inches under ground. Make the hole in which the plant is to be set large enough so that the roots can be spread out naturally. Plants with cramped roots never do so well as those that have plenty of root-room when planted. Use plenty of water when planting, to work the soil in among the roots. As the soil is being thrown in about the ball, pour in a pailful of water. When the hole is almost full, pour in another pailful, then set the next plant. In three or four hours, when the surplus water has drained away, finish filling the hole with soil and tramp the earth firmly about the plant. The after-cultivation consists of frequently stirring the surface soil to maintain a dust mulch—about once a week and as soon as possible after each rain will be sufficient.

Unless they be tall or tree Roses they are likely not to need staking. If the sun be warm a shading for a few days may be beneficial, also a mulch about the roots.

Labeling. It will add immeasurably to your pleasure and future knowledge, either to make a diagram of your planting showing the name and location of each variety, or else label each. Imperishable metal labels at one or two cents each will enable you to hang the right name on every bush until you know your pets by their Catalog name.

Mulching. The main object being to retain the moisture rather than to enrich the soil. Cultivate the garden once a week up to the middle of July to maintain a dust mulch, after that a liberal covering of "long" cow or horse stable manure that will not heat will accomplish this purpose best.

Winter Protection. Where the temperature gets below freezing, the less hardy Roses will require protection and all of them will be the better for it, at least, about the roots. Soon after the first frost (see calendar), having hilled up the soil around the stems, cover the Rose beds all over with a 3- or 4-inch layer of good heavy stable manure, and over this a 6- or 12-inch layer of leaves held in place by the most sightly material available. A 12-inch fence of poultry wire will keep the leaves in bounds nicely. If leaves are not available, straw, corn-fodder and even boxes put over the Roses to shed the rains will protect from the cold biting winds and the alternate freezing and thawing of early spring sunshine and cold nights, but do not smother the Roses, for if too tightly covered they will die. Remove the covering gradually in the spring when danger from frost is past (see calendar page 6).

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Enemies of the Rose. Eternal vigilance is the price of perfect flowers, because "prevention is better than cure." Vigorous, healthy plants are seldom troubled much.

The two golden rules to remember says Mr. Edward Mawley, Secretary National Rose Society of England, are these: "Keep sharp watch out for the first appearance of insect or fungoid pests and adopt measures for destruction at once. Then persevere with the remedy adopted until a cure has been effected."

Probably our worst enemy to American Roses is the **Rose beetle**, which is particularly severe on sandy soils. For this, handpicking into a vessel of kerosene is effective, or one pound of arsenate of lead in ten gallons of water sprayed on every two weeks through June and July is a preventive. This is also a good remedy for the **Rose slug**, which skeletonizes the leaves. He works from the under side of the foliage so when after him, turn the foliage down side up and spray it thoroughly.

Aphides or green flies attack the plants during May and June, and if not dispatched they multiply rapidly, and suck the life blood from the leaves. A vigorous spraying of Thompson's Rose nicotine or whale oil soap will settle them. **Scale** seldom bothers any except old, neglected shrub Roses. Use scalecide or lime and sulphur wash.

Of the fungous diseases, **mildew** is by far the worst and most difficult to overcome. It will be recognized as a white mold appearing on the foliage, which if not checked will spread.

This is most likely to occur in warm, damp weather, and certain varieties, such as Crimson Ramblers, are more subject to its attacks. Bordeaux Mixture applied at fortnightly intervals is a good preventive. As a cure, flowers of sulphur dusted on the foliage is recommended, also "Grape Dust." For **black spot**, **rust** and other fungous diseases follow the same course.

The beginner need not be dismayed at the above array of troubles that may happen; if they do, these hints are offered as a "first aid to the injured." As a matter of fact, not nearly all the above pests are likely to appear in the same garden. Truly it is not nearly so complicated or difficult as might appear.

Our Lady Rosa likes cleanliness above all things, and will respond generously to these attentions. Keep your Roses clean and healthy and they are almost certain to be happy.

INSECTICIDES

Thompson's Rose Nicotine is chemically pure nicotine and quick death to insects on Roses. No trouble, no odor, no staining; simply apply as directed with spray pump or plant sprinkler. Small can 30 cts., larger size 65 cts. postpaid.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Another splendid insecticide. Directions for use on every package. 3-oz. cake, makes 1½ gallons prepared solution, 10 cts. each; 8-oz. cake, makes 4 gallons prepared solution, 25 cts. postpaid.

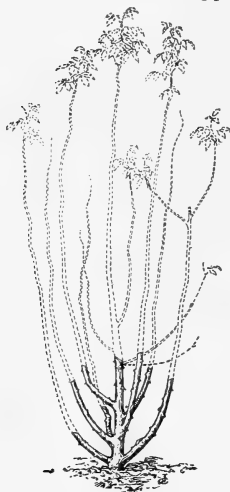
Hellebore, Powdered White. For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and London Purple, and safer to use. Use as a powder or dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water. ½lb. box 20 cts., lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1, 10 lbs. \$2, 25 lbs. and over at 18 cts. per lb., by express; postpaid, ½lb. 25 cts., for other quantities add 10 cts. extra to express price for every pound.

Grape Dust. For mildew, mold or rust mites. Lb. 15 cts., 5 lbs. 40 cts., by express only (not prepaid); postpaid, 20 cts. per ½lb.

Pruning

If you have bought two- or three-year-old plants, cut them back rather severely at the time of planting—to three or four buds on the Hybrid Perpetuals and about six on the Teas and Hybrid Teas. Always cut the stem just above a bud that points out, never above one that points toward the center of the plants. The term bud or eye is used to define the places on the stem where leaves will be produced. They are easily distinguished, as they look like small, pointed warts on the stems. If the plants are in leaf when planted, the above does not apply. The crop of flowers on the Rose plants is

largely governed by the kind of pruning the plants receive. In fact, other conditions being ideal, the pruning determines the quantity and the size of the flowers.



Showing where to prune

The Hybrid Perpetuals and other hardy and Climbing Roses should be pruned in March if weather permits, by the middle of the month. The tender Roses, the Teas and Hybrids, need not be pruned until along in April, when the sap begins to flow and the buds begin to swell, for, at this time, dead and weak wood may be much more easily distinguished and cut out than earlier in the season. Besides, it is an advantage to leave the mulch undisturbed until settled weather has arrived. At the time of pruning, one must decide upon the kind of crop wanted. If the very biggest and best flowers are wanted, then severe pruning is necessary (see 1, p. 15); if large crop of average flowers, then only moderate pruning (see 2, p. 15); but, where quantity of bloom is preferred, only a little pruning is necessary (see 3, p. 15).

When pruning Hybrid Perpetuals, first cut out the weak wood and any branches that cross, then cut back the strong canes to about six eyes, the top one pointing out, and the cut being made one-quarter of an inch above the bud. If you want only a few big flowers, cut back to only three or four buds. For the big outdoor display, leave four to seven canes two-thirds their growth. The Teas and Hybrid Teas will need the same attention, but there should be as much or more wood left. In case the winter may have killed the canes, cut back to live wood, even if down to the surface of the soil.

These rules are modified somewhat by the character of the plant. The weaker-growing varieties can be cut back farther than strong-growing sorts. The strong-growing kinds, if cut back too heavily, will run to wood, and in the case of some—Gloire Lyonnaise, for instance—too heavy pruning may kill the plant.

The Bourbon Roses need but little pruning. Cut back the stems a few inches. This is also true of the Brier Roses, such as Harrison's Yellow and the Ramblers, which should not be pruned much in the fall or spring, but just after the flowering season, to produce wood for next season's bloom.

Climbing and Pillar Roses need be cut back but one-third to one-fifth, and on old well-established plants, the old, enfeebled wood should also be taken out.

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A little trick to prevent the bare base of the branches: In straight branches, the sap goes to the top, leaving nothing for the buds at the base. Train the branches up crooked by putting sharp bends in the stems within 2 feet of the ground, and foliage will be produced the whole length of the stem. To get a second crop of flowers in the fall, cut 8 to 10 inches of wood with the flowers. Several Hybrid Perpetuals will also bloom in the fall with this treatment. See also below and the list of 101 Roses on pages 20 to 25.

In the fall, extra-long canes will need to be cut back a little, and perhaps tied to a stake or support, to prevent damage to the roots from swaying.

HOW TO USE THIS PRUNING INFORMATION

Refer to pages 20 to 25 for varieties on which information is desired. Opposite each name will be found abbreviated directions for pruning. The key to these directions is fully explained on this page.

These notes may be considered as abbreviations to the chapter on pruning.

1. **Hard.** Thin out to the base all but from three to five shoots, and cut these back so as to leave two to three eyes on each shoot.

2. **Moderately Hard.** Thin out as No. 1, and cut each shoot back to about five to ten eyes.

3. **Medium.** Thin out as No. 1, leave four to seven shoots; shorten these shoots to about half their length.

4. **Sparingly.** Thin out as No. 1, leave four to seven shoots, which should be merely tipped.

5. **Thin.** No pruning required; thin out annually.

6. **None.** No pruning required; thin out every two or three years, just to keep the plant within bounds.

7. Climbing, Pillar and all other Roses that are marked 7 can be improved by thinning, when one or more of the old stems shows plainly that it is old and past doing good service. This should not be necessary oftener than every three years. Kinds marked + are more likely to need it than kinds marked—.

None of the numbers cover the needs of such Roses as Mrs. Peary, Marechal Niel, etc., where the climate is warm enough not to kill back the main stems. In this case, the branches should be trimmed to two to ten eyes

E. Method to use to produce exhibition specimens or large flowers.

Q. Method to use to produce showy bushes or a quantity of flowers.

NOTE 1.—"Pruning, therefore, is the art of improving the productive power, and the appearance of the plant. It consists of two distinct operations. 1. The removal of dead, weak, overcrowded, or otherwise useless shoots. Unripe wood which in the spring will usually be found to have discolored pith, caused by the winter frosts, should be cut clean away at the base of the shoot;

2. Pruning proper, the shortening of those shoots which are allowed to remain after the thinning-out process has been completed.

The most frequent errors made in pruning are (1) leaving too many shoots when thinning out; (2) pruning severely the shoots of varieties which require little, if any, shortening; (3) pruning lightly the varieties which require severe pruning; (4) leaving Rose plants crowded with shoots and cutting these to a uniform length all over the plant is a similar way that a hedge is clipped.

In thinning out a shoot, it should be either cut clean away to the base of the plant, or to its starting point on the older shoot from which it springs, as the case may be. When the plant has been pruned the shoots should be left as nearly as possible equi-distant from each other, and regularly arranged round it so that it presents a well-balanced appearance on all sides."—*National Rose Society's Handbook on Pruning*

Selecting Your Roses Explanatory Key to pages 20 to 25

This is the vital question. There are about 10,000 varieties in all, so that much of your success and satisfaction will depend upon having this question properly answered.

Prof. Liberty H. Bailey, of Cornell University, and editor of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, says: "The success of the Rose in this country is very largely a question of the selection of adaptable varieties."

Pemberton, in his excellent work on "Roses," says to beginners: "State your requirements to a friend who is an expert, and leave the selection to him." Many of our customers do "leave the selection to us"—even from far-off Bagdad, in Asia, come orders asking us to select Roses "suitable for that country."

It is fun to select for oneself, however, if one can, and you can if you follow closely pages 17 and 20 to 25.

Do you live in a temperate climate or a very cold one, or is your garden in the sunny Southland, where the Frost King never reigns? because some members of this wonderful Rose family are very sensitive to frost. If you want Roses for bedding purposes, you will want kinds that will (1) with protection live out doors over winter in your locality; (2) they should be reasonably dwarf (not pillars or climbers), and (3) you will probably want them as free-flowering as possible. (See suggestions, pages 26 to 31.)

The important characteristics of each Rose will be found in the descriptions on pages 20 to 25. The following explanations will help you to more fully understand the terms used. We state after the name of each Rose—

(1) The Class to which it belongs. (2) The Color of the flower. (3) The Character of the Leaves when they are particularly worthy of mention. (4) The Character of Growth (vigorous, moderate, etc.). (5) The Purposes for which best suited. (6) The way to prune the variety. (7) Other noteworthy remarks. One-year plants are sent postpaid. The others will be sent express collect. We will, however, send them express prepaid in U. S. A., provided we receive an order amounting to \$5 or over.

After the name of the variety, the Class to which it belongs is indicated by the following abbreviations:

T. Tea Roses	H.P. Hybrid Perpetual
H.T. Hybrid Tea	H.R. Hybrid Rugosa
B.C. Bourbon China	M. Moss
P. Polyantha	H.C. Hardy Climber
T.P. Tea-scented Polyantha	W. Wichuraiana
C.T. Climbing Tea	H.W. Hybrid Wichuraiana
C.H.T. Climbing Hybrid Tea	A. Austrian Briers

Of the above, the last seven classes include the hardiest Roses; they will live out over winter in our temperate climate without protection, but all Roses will be better for some protection. The classes in the first column require careful protection, especially the Teas. The first seven classes named above comprise the varieties which bloom most continuously throughout the summer and fall.

The Character of Growth is indicated upon a scale arranged as follows: Weak, moderate, moderately vigorous, vigorous, very vigorous; "robust" indicates sturdy and bushy, but short growth. Climbers are described either as vigorous climbers, suitable for low pillar or trellis, or very vigorous, suitable for archways, pergolas, or high trellis.

The Best Roses in America

Various Purposes for Which Roses Are Suited

(Also Key to descriptions on pages 20 to 25)

Garden. Recommended for general lawn or garden cultivation.

Bedding, i. e., free-flowering and of rather compact growth—good for massing in beds, either several of a kind or with other bedding Roses.

Pillar. Excellent for training up to a low pillar, stake or post.

Arch. For covering an archway.

Pergola. For growing over a pergola.

Wall. Suitable for training up the face of a wall or side of a building.

Creeping. Good for covering a bank, stumps, rocks, etc.

Trellis. Grows well on a trellis.

Bush. Makes a good bush when planted alone and allowed to develop.

Pot, or Cut-flowers. Those that have particularly long stems and other qualities that make them peculiarly fitted for cutting. Good also under glass.

Edging. Makes an excellent edging to a Rose bed or other border.

Hedge. Adapted for making a hedge, either all one kind or with others.

Tree or Standard. Kinds that do well in tree form, as illustrated on page 31.

Selecting. To simplify ordering, we have reduced the usual list and include only the most desirable kinds, and we have made up sets of Roses for special localities. So that, in many cases, all that is necessary when ordering is simply to send the money and say which sets you want. See pages 26 to 31.

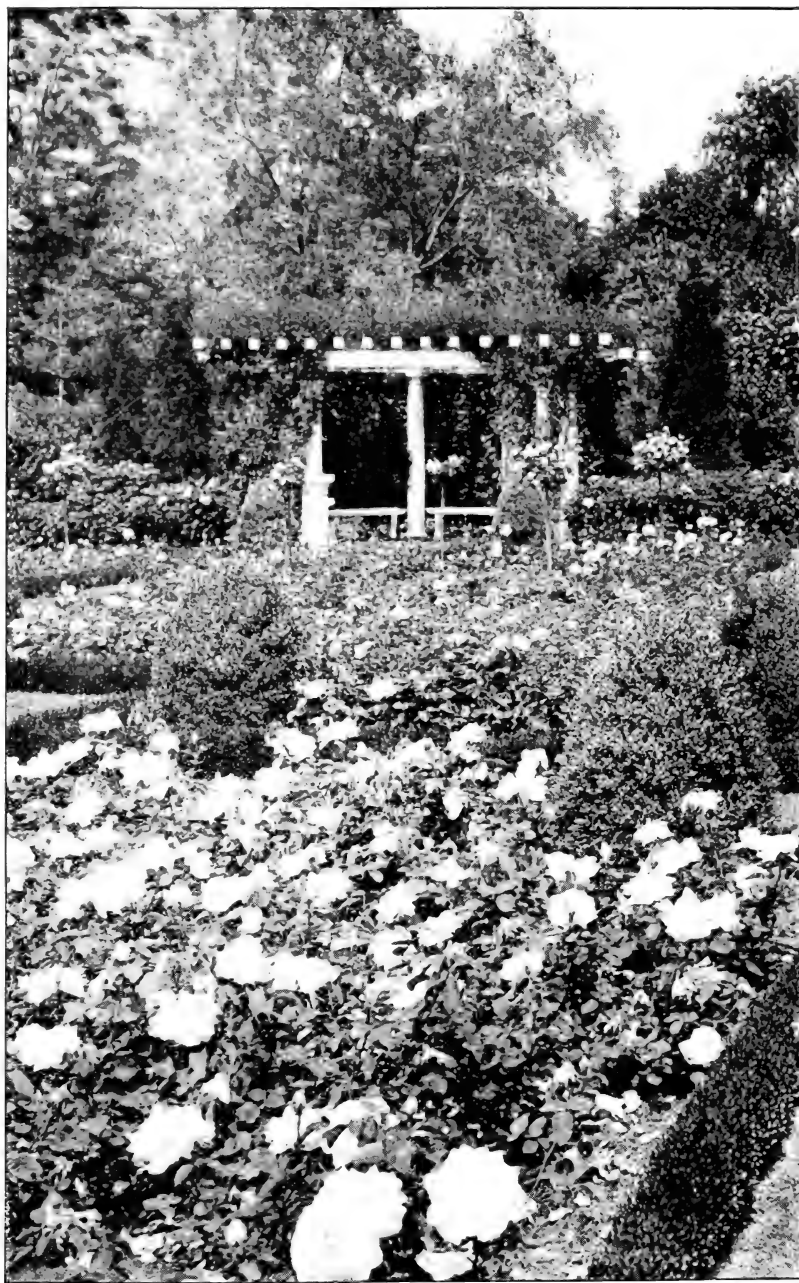
The kind of Roses that one buys is of great importance to the purchaser. Our Roses are nearly all grown on their own roots, which we believe are better than budded Roses, except in the case of naturally weak-growing kinds. A budded Rose is one which has been grafted onto the root of a wild Rose. If the top of budded Roses be winterkilled, the roots left are worthless—not so with the “own-root” Roses, which, if killed back, will grow up again from the root to bloom as fine as ever.

Sizes (See illustrations, page 12)

The One-year-old Roses are usually greenhouse-grown, but are well hardened with strong roots and bushy tops, from 6 to 15 inches high, according to variety. This size gives such a harvest of bloom as to more than compensate one for the outlay the first year.

Two-year-old Roses are the regular large size and should bloom abundantly the first year. Usually they are greenhouse grown, with specially fibrous roots and well-branched tops from 1 foot to 2½ feet high; the size depends upon the variety and habit of growth. Some varieties can be supplied in field-grown, dormant plants until April.

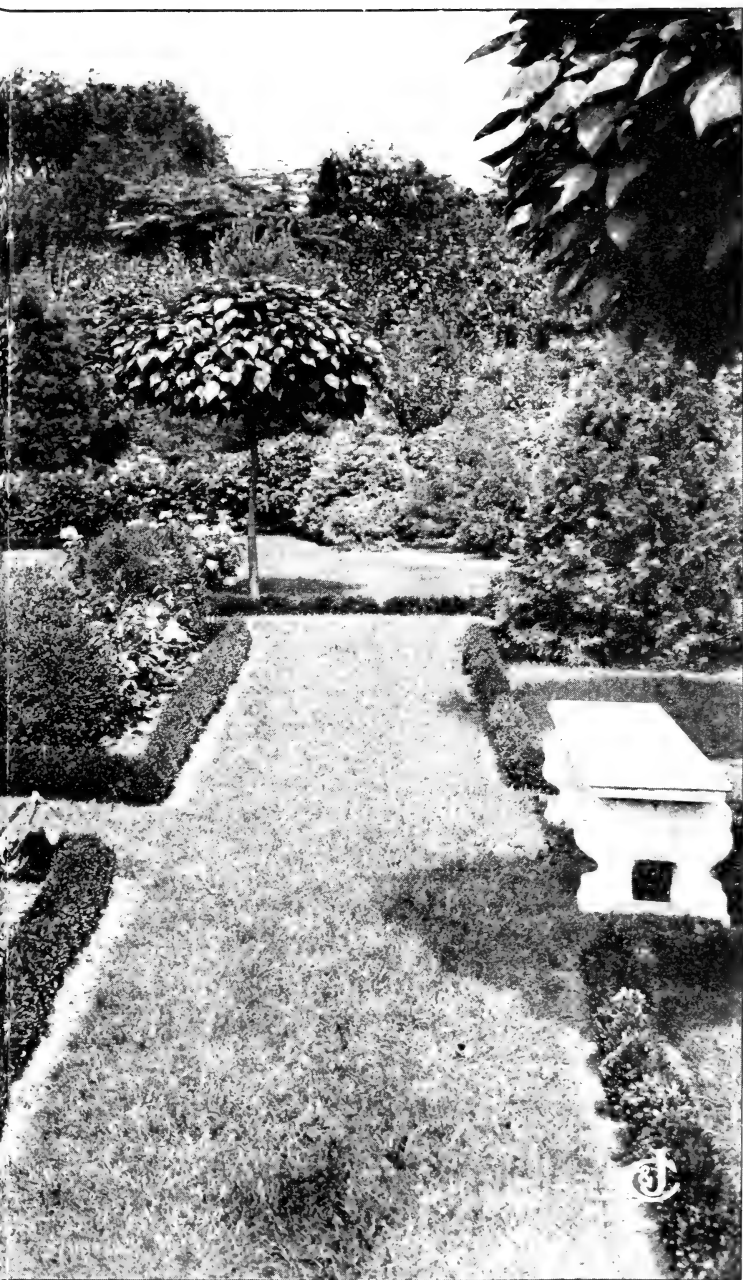
Three- and Four-year-old Roses. These plants are very large, and will produce a big crop of flowers the first year if they are given any attention. The greater show that this class of plants will make the first year will amply repay the slight extra cost.



WHAT FULLNESS OF JOY FROM

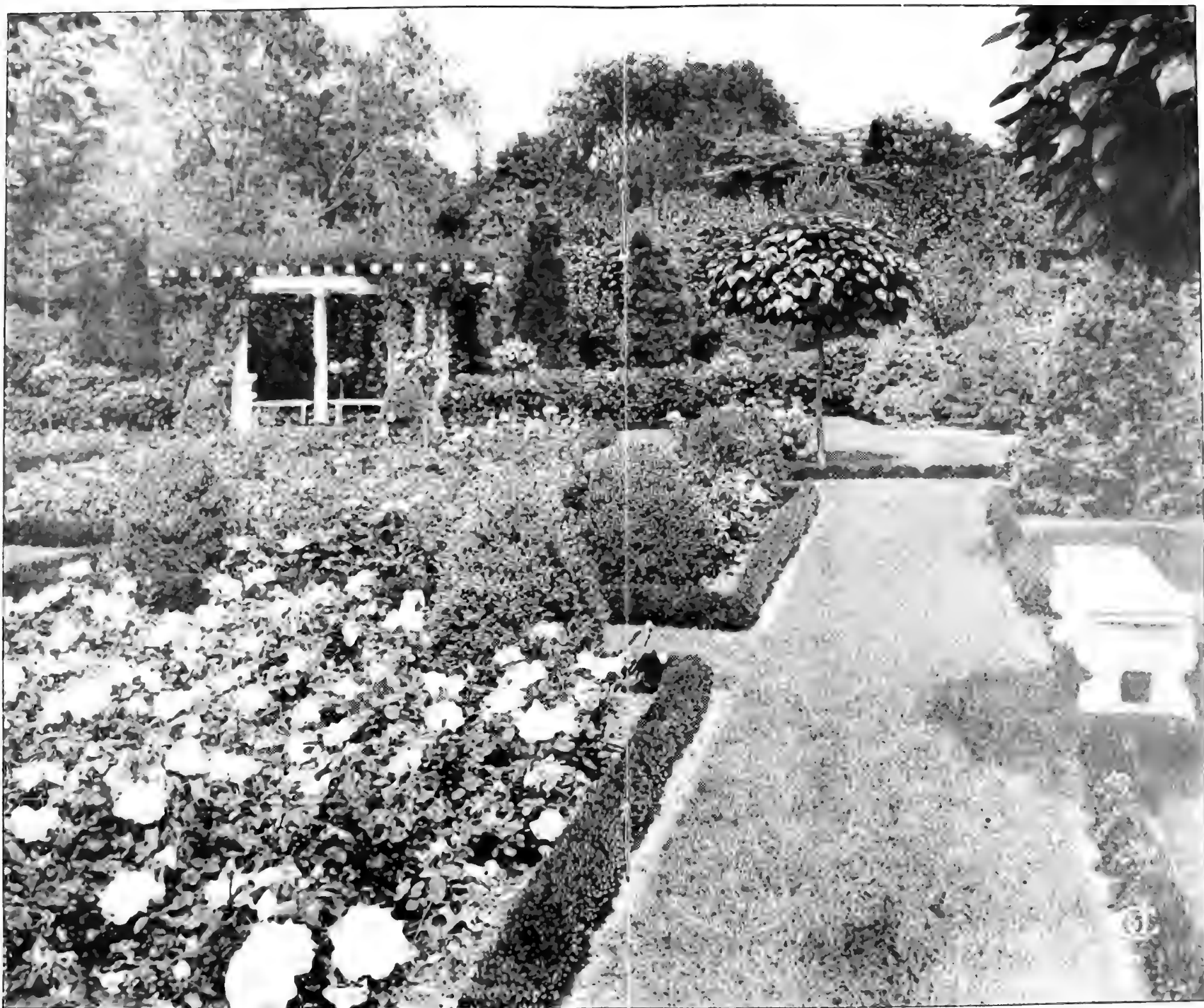
It is doubtful if any other pleasure of equal cost can measure near it. The childlike delight to be had from watching your flowers open, and their response to the attention you give them, will bring a sparkle to your eye and a glow to your cheek as will no other earthly tonic.





IM A GARDEN LIKE THIS!

As, mentally, you walk through this garden to get points for your own (no matter how large or small), note how the sunshine has full sway, how the trees in the rear keep off the sweeping winds, and the Tree Roses border the path to the "Rose-entwined, canopied pergola."



WHAT FULLNESS OF JOY FROM A GARDEN LIKE THIS!

It is doubtful if any other pleasure of equal cost can measure near it. The childlike delight to be had from watching your flowers open, and their response to the attention you give them, will bring a sparkle to your eye and a glow to your cheek as will no other earthly tonic.



As, mentally, you walk through this garden to get points for your own (no matter how large or small), note how the sunshine has full sway, how the trees in the rear keep off the sweeping winds, and the Tree Roses border the path to the "Rose-entwined, canopied pergola."



AMERICAN PILLAR



BABY RAMBLER



ANNA DE DIESBACH

One-Hundred-and-One Best Roses

Loving Roses as we do; living among them and watching them closely and constantly, under all sorts of conditions; having before us reports upon Roses from every country on earth to which our Roses go, and knowing, too, the Prize-Winners and kinds that have pleased amateurs here and almost everywhere; watching the new Roses as they "come out," testing all kinds and holding fast to those which are good,—out of an experience like that has come our choice of these 101 Roses. See abbreviations explained, pages 15 to 17.

ALBA RUBIFOLIA. (H. W.) Fls. pure white, fragrant. Lvs. shining, almost evergreen. Vigorous, semi-creeping. Prune 6, 7.

ALBERIC BARBIER. (H.W.) Fls. creamy white, center yellow. Lvs. dark green, glossy. Vigorous, creeping. Prune 6, 7.

ALICE ALDRICH. (H.R.) Fls. bright pink. Lvs. leathery and oddly wrinkled; robust and vigorous. Garden. Prune 6, 7.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H.P.) Fls. deep rich pink, very fragrant. Lvs. large, roundish. Pot, standard. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

AMERICAN PILLAR. (H.C.) Fls. chaste pink, single, large (3 to 4 in. across) in large clusters. Lvs. almost evergreen; never troubled with insects. Very vigorous. Pergolas, pillar, etc. Prune 6, 7. Has attractive, brilliant red hips in Autumn. (See cut above.)

ANNA DE DIESBACH. (H.P.) Fls. rose, large, very full, fragrant; profuse bloomer. Garden. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q. (See cut above.)

BABY DOROTHY. (P.) Fls. bright pink; incessant bloomer, often having 100 to 200 blossoms. Dwarf, 20 in. Bedding, edging. Prune 3.

BABY RAMBLER. (P.) Fls. rosy crimson, 20 to 30 in a cluster; blooms continuously. Lvs. dark glossy green, free from insects. Dwarf. Bedding, edging and standard. Prune 3. (See cut above.)

BARON DE BONSTETTEN. (H.P.) Fls. velvety maroon, shaded with deep crimson, delightfully fragrant; extra-large, solid, round and full. A very satisfactory June Rose. Vigorous. Garden. Prune 2.

BARONESS ROTHSCILD. (H.T.) Budded only. Fls. rich satiny pink, large, full. Garden. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

BEAUTY OF ROSEMAWR. (B.C.) Fls. carmine, shaded cream, fragrant, always in bloom. Vigorous. Bedding, pot, garden. Prune, 4.

BESSIE BROWN. (H.T.) Fls. shell-pink, large, full, of extraordinary depth, fragrant. Garden, bedding. Prune 2 for South, 4 for North. Has won 32 medals in less than five years.

BIRDIE BLYE. (H.C.) Fls. bright satiny rose, fairly double, fragrant; buds long, pointed; continuous free bloomer. Lvs. glossy. Vigorous, 3 to 4 ft. Pillar. Prune 5. Hardy in the temperate zone.

The Best Roses in America

BLANCHE ROBERTS. (M.) Fls. pure white, fragrant; freely furnished with moss. Bedding. Prune 3.

BLUMENSCHMIDT. (H.T.) Fls. pure citron-yellow, outer petals edged with a tint of rose. Fragrant, vigorous, bedding. Prune 2.

BRIDE. (T.) Fls. pure white, sometimes tinted blush. Bedding, cut-flower. Notable for its use by florists. Prune 2 for Ex., 4 for Q.

BRIDESMAID. (T.) Fls. rose-pink, crimson shaded, full and fragrant. Bedding, cut-flower. Prune 2 for Ex., 4 for Q.

CAPT. HAYWARD. (H.P.) Fls. bright crimson-carmine, large, full and very sweet. Garden, bedding. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

CECILE BRUNNER. (P.) Fls. blush, deep salmon center, fragrant; among the largest in the Polyantha class; free bloomer. Garden, bedding and edging. Prune 4. A great favorite in its useful class.

CHARLES WAGNER. (H.P.) Fls. clear, bright red, fragrant; very free bloomer. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

CLIO. (H.P.) Fls. flesh-color, shaded pink; large, fine form. Very vigorous. Garden. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q. A very choice variety.

CLOTILDE SOUPERT. (T.P.) Fls. creamy white, tinged pink, fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Edging, bedding. Prune 4.

COL. R. S. WILLIAMSON. (H.T.) Fls. satiny white with deep blush center; large, fragrant, free bloomer. Prune 3.

CONRAD F. MEYER. (H.R.) Fls. clear silvery rose, large, perfectly double, elegantly formed, very fragrant; fls. and buds of fine form. Garden, bush or hedge. Prune 6 +. Very hardy.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. (H.P.) Fls. pure white, tinged blush; large, cupped form, free-flowering. Garden. Prune 2 for Ex., 3 for Q.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. (H.C.) Fls. intense crimson; large clusters all over the plant. Very vigorous, often 15 ft. in a season. Trellises, pergolas, etc. Prune 6, 7+. Thrives everywhere.

DOROTHY PERKINS. (H.C.) Fls. beautiful shell-pink; free bloomer; large clusters. Almost evergreen. Very vigorous. Arches, porches, pergolas, etc. Prune 6, 7—. Most popular Rose in its class and color, and blooms in time for use at June weddings.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. (T.) Fls. deep rosy pink, edged with silver. Bedding. Prune 4. Has been extensively planted about the "White House" at Washington, D. C., and is a lovely and free-bloomer.



A solid bed of White Baby Ramblers is very effective



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



GEN. JACQUEMINOT



GLOIRE LYONNAISE

ETOILE DE FRANCE. (H.T.) Fls. intense, brilliant crimson; extra large, double; very free bloomer; very fragrant; buds large, pointed. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2. A choice variety.

ETOILE DE LYON (T.) Fls. bright sulphur-yellow; very double; fragrant. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 4. A good yellow Rose.

FLORENCE PEMBERTON. (H.T.) Fls. creamy white, suffused pink; large, full, perfect form; high-pointed center. Bush, garden. Prune 2.

FRANCOIS LEVET. (H.P.) Fls. rosy crimson, fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (H.P.) Fls. pure snow-white, immense (4 to 5 in. across), perfectly double. Vigorous. Bedding, bush, garden or pot-standard. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q. The finest hardy pure white Rose yet introduced. Cannot be too strongly commended; also properly called the "White American Beauty." (See cut above.)

FREIHERR VON MARSCHALL. (T.) Fls. dark crimson, large, full; of perfect, imbricated form; beautiful, pointed bud. Vigorous. Garden. Prune 2 for Ex., 4 for Q.

GARDENIA. (Hardy Marechal Niel). (H.W.) Fls. yellow, changing to creamy white; fragrant; free bloomer. Very vigorous. Creeping. Prune 6, 7—.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. (H.P.) Fls. brilliant crimson, velvety, fragrant. Vigorous. Bedding, garden, pot and standard. Prune 2 for Ex., 3 for Q. (See cut above.)

GENERAL MACARTHUR. (H.T.) Fls. glowing crimson - scarlet, fragrant, vigorous. Bedding, garden. Prune 2.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE. (H.P.) Fls. pale lemon; large. Very vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 3 for Q. A grand Rose, the nearest to yellow of any of the Hybrid Perpetuals. (See cut above.)

GLORY OF MOSSES. (M.) Fls. blush color. Large and full. Bedding. One of the best. Prune 3.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (H.T.) Fls. bright crimson; free bloomer. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, bush and standard. Prune 5. A continuous bloomer; hardy. One of the brightest red Roses. (See cut, page 24.)

HELEN GOULD. (T.) Fls. rich vinous crimson; free and continuous bloomer. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 4 for Q. A very popular, hardy, everblooming Rose, well worth a favored place.

HENRI MARTIN. (M.) Fls. bright rosy red, fragrant, large; free bloomer. Vigorous. Prune 3. Fine in its class.

HERMOSA (B.C.) Fls. pink, in clusters; fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Garden, bedding and standard. Prune 3. Well-known variety.

HUGH DICKSON. (H.P.) New. Fls. brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; very large and full; fine form. Free-flowering and vigorous. Highly perfumed. Garden. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

JOHN HOPPER. (H.P.) Fls. bright rosy pink, very double, solid, fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 1 for Ex., 2 for Q.

The Best Roses in America



MAGNA CHARTA



KILLARNEY



LA FRANCE

JUBILEE. (H.P.) Fls. dark velvety crimson; fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 3 for Q. Said to be the best dark red introduced in forty years.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. (H.T.) Fls. white, shading to lemon; deep, full; fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Garden; also cut-flower. Prune 3. Cannot be too highly recommended. (See cut, page 24.)

KILLARNEY. (H.T.) Fls. brilliant pink; long, pointed buds; free bloomer. Moderately vigorous. Garden, bedding, cut-flower. Prune 3. A great favorite. (See cut above.)

CLIMBING KILLARNEY. (C.H.T.) Same as Killarney, only with strong climbing habit. Prune 4.

LADY GAY. (H.C.) Fls. clear pink, fading to soft tinted white; free. Vigorous. Splendid for climbing. Arches, trellis. Prune 6, 7—.

LADY ROBERTS. (T.) Fls. apricot-yellow passing to coppery red. Fragrant, free bloomer. Garden, bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 4 for Q.

LA FRANCE. (H.T.) Fls. silvery rose, changing to pink; fine form, sweet, large; lovely buds. Moderate. Garden, bush, standard and cut-flower. Prune 2. (See cut above.)

LA TOSCA. (H.T.) Fls. rose; free bloomer. Vigorous. Garden, bush bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 4 for Q. A very satisfactory garden Rose.

LYON ROSE. (H.T.) Fls. salmon-pink shaded chrome-yellow, full, globular, fragrant. Vigorous. Hardy. Bedding. Prune 3. Constant bloomer. Said to be beyond competition. (See cut, page 24.)

MME. CAMILLE. (T.) Fls. flesh, changing to salmon; large, full, sweet; constant bloomer. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2.

MME. CHARLES WOOD. (H.P.) Fls. bright, rich cherry-red; constant bloomer; fragrant. Garden. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

MME. EUGENE MARLITT. (B.C.) Fls. carmine-red, fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 4, tip severely. We believe this to be one of the best recent Roses.

MME. FRANCISKA KRUGER. (T.) Fls. pink, shading to yellow; full, double, fragrant. Buds fine, large. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2.

MME. MASSON. (H.P.) Fls. rich crimson; large, fragrant, free. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

MME. MELANIE SOUPERT. (H.T.) Fls. salmon-yellow, suffused carmine. Fragrant, free bloomer. Garden, bedding. Prune 2.

MAGNA CHARTA. (H.P.) Fls. pink, suffused with carmine; extra large, full, fragrant; free bloomer. Lvs. light green. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 3 for Q. A choice variety. (See cut above.)

MAGNAFRANO. (H.T.) Fls. deep rose, fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. A combination, seemingly, of two good Roses. Garden. Prune 2.

MAMAN COCHET. (T.) Fls. deep coral-pink, large, very double, full, fragrant. Vigorous. Garden, bush. Prune 2.

★ The Conard & Jones Co. West Grove Pa.

MARCHIONESS OF LORNE. (H.P.) Fls. bright shining rose, full, finely cupped; delightfully fragrant. Garden. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

MARECHAL NIEL. (C.T.) Fls. deep yellow; large, globular, full, sweet. Vigorous. Porch, pillar, pot, standard, etc. Prune 5. A most beautiful climber. Hardy only in the South.

MARGARET DICKSON. (H.P.) Fls. white, flesh center; petals large, shell-shaped. Vigorous. Bedding, garden. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. (T.) Fls. pale yellow, edged with rose; large, full, fragrant. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2. Constant bloomer.

METEOR. (H.T.) Fls. velvety crimson, fragrant, free. Vigorous. Bedding, pot. Prune 2.

CLIMBING METEOR. (C.H.T.). Same as Meteor only with vigorous, climbing habit. Prune 4.

MLLE HELENA GAMBIER. (H.T.) Fls. canary-yellow, center tinted pink; large, double, sweet. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2.

MOSELLA. (Climbing.) New 1909. Our own introduction. Fls. golden yellow to cream. A vigorous climber. Prune 3 for Ex., 5 for Q.

MRS. B. R. CANT. (T.) Fls. rose-red, large, full, perfectly double, fragrant. Constant bloomer. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 3.

MRS. JOHN LAING. (H.P.) Fls. soft pink, large, full, fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY. (Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.) (C.H.T.) Fls. white, tinted lemon, fragrant, on long stems; fine form. Buds excellent. Vigorous. Porches, trellises, etc. Prune 3 for Ex., 5 for Q.

MY MARYLAND. (H.T.) Fls. salmon-pink, fragrant. Free bloomer. Bedding, cut-flower. Prune 3.

OAKMONT. (H.P.) Fls. bright rose, large, fragrant; free bloomer. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 3 for Q.

PAUL NEYRON. (H.P.) Fls. deep rose, fragrant, opens flat. Vigorous. Bedding, garden. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q. (See cut page 25.)

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER. (H.C.) Fls. intense crimson, double, in large clusters. Very vigorous. Arches, porches, etc. Of the greatest merit as a climber. Prune 6—, 7+. Hardy.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. (H.P.) Fls. velvety crimson, large. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 3 for Q. (See cut page 25.)

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. (M.) Fls. pale rose, large, double, fragrant. Vigorous. Garden. Prune 2.

RHEA REID. (H.T.) Fls. rich red, very double, fragrant. Garden, bedding. The "Grand Prize Rose" of Paris for 1908. Prune 3.

ROSA RUGOSA MAGNIFICA. (H.R.) Fls. brilliant carmine, large, double, fragrant. Lvs. dark, shiny, free from insects; attractive aside from the flowers. Vigorous. Bush, garden, or hedge. Prune 6, 7 +.

RUBY QUEEN. (H.C.) Fls. ruby, with white center; large, double, in clusters. Vigorous. Pergolas, pillars, etc. Prune 6, 7 +.



LYON ROSE
(p. 23)



GRUSS AN TEPLITZ
(p. 22)



KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA
(p. 23)

The Best Roses in America



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN
(p. 24)



SAFRANO



PAUL NEYRON
(p. 24)

SAFRANO. (T.) Fls. apricot-yellow, fragrant, semi-double; constant bloomer. Vigorous. Bedding, garden. Prune 3. (See cut.)

SCHNEEKOPF. (P.) Fls. waxy white, sometimes tinted pink, petals cup-shaped; free bloomer. Vigorous. Bush. Prune 2.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. (H.R.) Fls. pure white, fragrant; constant bloomer. Lvs. beautiful. Vigorous. Hedge bush or garden. Prune 5, 7 +. Very hardy.

SOMBREUIL. (T.) Fls. creamy white, tinged rose; very large, full and sweet, and remains in open perfection many days. Bedding. Prune 3.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING. (T.) Fls. orange-yellow, shaded rose, large, full, double; a most pleasing color combination. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 3. Has received six gold medals and grand prizes.

SWEET BRIER. (*R. rubiginosa*). (H.C.) Fls. pink. Single. Vigorous. Hedges, bush. Prune 6, 7+. Valued for delightful fragrance of its foliage.

TAUSENSCHON. (H.C.) Fls. white to deep pink. Very vigorous. Porches, arches, etc. Prune 6, 7—. Has few thorns. One of the best of the recent introductions.

ULRICH BRUNNER. (H.P.) Fls. rich red, fragrant; petals broad, round, thick. Vigorous. Garden, bedding and standard. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q. A very desirable variety.

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. (H.W.) Fls. clear pink, double. Vigorous. Creeping. Prune 6, 7—. A charming companion for the double White Memorial Rose.

VICK'S CAPRICE. (H.P.) Fls. pink, striped white; very double. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 2 for Ex., 3 for Q. An attractive Rose.

WELLESLEY. (H.T.) Fls. rose-pink on tall, stiff stems; free bloomer. Vigorous. Bedding, pot. Prune 2.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. (H.C.) Fls. pure white. Same habits and as free flowering as Pink Dorothy Perkins. Prune 6, 7—.

WHITE KILLARNEY. (H.T.) Flowers pure white, long-pointed buds. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, cut-flower. Prune 3.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. (T.) Fls. pure white, large, full, fragrant. Buds long, pointed. Vigorous. Garden, bush. Prune 2.

WICHURAIANA. (W.) Fls. pure white, single. Lvs. glossy, free from insects. Vigorous. Creeping. Prune 6, 7 +. Will grow anywhere.

WILLIAM SHEAN. (H.T.) Fls. pure pink with delicate ochrey veination. Very large. Vigorous. Bedding, garden. Prune 3.

W. R. SMITH. (Jeannette Heller). (H.T.) Blush-pink, large, full. Vigorous grower. Prune 1 for Ex., 3 for Q.

YORK and LANCASTER. (Damask). Fls. striped red and white. Very hardy. A very old Rose and much in demand. Prune 4.



Mme. Camille. Beautiful on the lawn; just as fine in vases

Twelve "Best Yet" ★ Roses

In selecting the best Roses, there are so many qualities to be considered that it requires a large collection and unusual opportunities to watch and study them under every possible condition they are likely to encounter. We have been fortunate in having unusual facilities for this experimental work. Furthermore, our observation extends over a long period of years, during which, each season, we have obtained and tried out all new sorts of promise, and thus aim to have the best obtainable constantly on trial. We also travel extensively and visit Rose gardens in many states of the Union. We have drawn regularly upon the published experiences of other dependable Rose-lovers—which to a remarkable degree confirm our own conclusions.

To pass our severe test a Rose must prove itself a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer, and must also excel its rivals in size, color, form, fragrance and habit.

So many friends ask us to select their Roses that we believe they must have read Pemberton's advice: "State your requirements to a friend who is an expert and leave the selection to him." These six pages answer your questions before you ask them. They save you the expense of experiments, and if you do your part you can count on a glory of good bloom. This is our 1913 Best Yet Set.

Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).....White
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H.T.) White
White Maman Cochet (T.).....White
Mrs. John Laing (H.P.).....Pink
Paul Neyron (H.P.).....Pink
Bessie Brown (H.T.).....Pink

Beauty of Rosemawr (B.).....Pink
La Tosca (H.T.)Pink
Gen. Jacqueminot (H.P.).....Red
Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.)..Red
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.).....Red
Mme. Eugene Marlitt (B.).....Red

For descriptions, see pages 20 to 25

The Best Roses in America

“Best Yet” Sunny South Set

If you live on the sunny side of the frost line and wish a set of superior sorts for a warm country, here are 12 that we know you will find supremely satisfying.

These are our favorite 12 in a climate where there is little danger from frost. They will winter well as far north as Washington.

YELLOW—	PAGE	PINK—	PAGE
Etoile de Lyon (T.).....	22	Maman Cochet (T.).....	23
Mlle. Helena Gambier (H.T.).....	24	Mme. Camille (T.).....	23
Safrano (T.).....	25	Beauty of Rosemawr (B.C.).....	20
Souv. de Pierre Notting (T.).....	25	RED—	
WHITE (tinted)—		Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.).....	24
Marie Van Houtte (T.).....	24	Magnafrano (H.T.).....	23
Col. R. S. Williamson (H.T.).....	21	Freiherr von Marschall (T.).....	22

“Best Yet” Cold Country Set

Here are Roses selected from among those that thrive and live outdoors over winter in localities north of the latitude of New York and Chicago. These laugh at zero weather.

WHITE and LIGHT—	PAGE	Pink, continued	PAGE
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).....	22	Princess Adelaide (M.).....	24
Sir Thomas Lipton (H.R.).....	25	Anna de Diesbach (H.P.).....	20
Conrad F. Meyer (H.R.).....	21	RED—	
Gloire Lyonnaise (H.P.).....	22	R. rugosa magnifica (H.R.).....	24
PINK—		Baron de Bonstetten (H.P.).....	20
Paul Neyron (H.P.).....	24	Ulrich Brunner (H.P.).....	25
Magna Charta (H.P.).....	23	Charles Wagner (H.P.).....	21



Nearly every home may have a dozen bushes like these

Climbing Roses that Cover Trellises Quickly UP PORCHES, OVER BUILDINGS, ETC.

Every home has room for a few climbers, because vines around a home decorate it as does nothing else, and to have vines that will hand you forth Roses—imagine the pleasure of that!

Where you live makes a difference; Roses that will grow to cover your house with bloom in north New England are not the kinds to do the same in the sunny South.—So, think of these things when you order—or, better still, leave it all to us, and we will select to suit your home and climate. For example, here are three sets, each one is good for the section indicated—order accordingly and you'll get pleasing results.

FOR A WARM CLIMATE "Everblooming Climbers"

FOR TEMPERATE CLIMATE Latitude of Philadelphia and New York

FOR A COLD CLIMATE Where Winters are long and severe

	PAGE
Climbing Meteor. Red.....	24
Mrs. Robert Peary. White.....	24
Marechal Niel. Yellow.....	24
Climbing Killarney.....	23
Philadelphia Rambler. Red.....	24
Dorothy Perkins. Pink.....	21
Climbing Meteor. Red.....	24
Mrs. Robert Peary. White.....	24
Dorothy Perkins. Pink.....	21
Crimson Rambler. Crimson.....	21
American Pillar (Single). Rosy pink.....	20
Ruby Queen. Rosy red.....	24

For Covering a Bank or Stumps or Like Objects

The Wichuraianas are ideal cover Roses. They are remarkably free from both insects and disease and look clean and fresh the entire year.

The single-flowered sorts bear bright berries, which the birds like. Enterprising railroad companies use these to hold embankments in place; they also add to the roadside beauty.

	PAGE	
Alba Rubifolia. Beautiful shiny foliage; white.....	20	} One plant will easily cover 6 square feet of ground.
Gardenia (Hardy Marechal Niel); yellow.....	22	
Universal Favorite. Double Pink Memorial.....	25	
Wichuraiana (Single). White.....	25	



A fence made beautiful with Wichuraiana Roses

The Best Roses in America



Triumphal Arches of Rambler Roses

This picture tells its own story. Each archway requires only two Roses well planted in rich soil, and 2-years' growth will "do the rest." Of course, they will need some training and tying.

Archways, Arbors, Summer-Houses, Pergolas and for Beautifying Boundaries, Fences, Etc.

Certain Roses lend themselves admirably to being trained over objects on which they can have support. The best kinds for such a purpose, we think, are

	PAGE		PAGE
Dorothy Perkins. Pink.....	21	Philadelphia Rambler. Red.....	24
Ruby Queen. Red.....	24	Tausendschon. Blush.....	25
American Pillar, Single. Pink.....	20	Gardenia. Yellow.....	22

Quite as pretty an effect may be had with certain other kinds by allowing them to grow over a fence, as shown on page 28. Their willow-like vine-like branches are very graceful, the foliage is shiny and almost evergreen, giving these the advantage over the Ramblers of being attractive even when not in bloom and almost the entire year.

	PAGE		PAGE
Wichuraiana, Single. White.....	25	Lady Gay. Pink.....	23
Universal Favorite. Pink.....	25	Alba Rubifolia. White.....	20

OTHER GOOD ONES FOR ABOVE PURPOSE

Any of the Wichuraianas, also Lady Gay (p. 23), Crimson Rambler (p. 21), Tausendschon (p. 25), Mrs. Robert Peary (p. 24), Marechal Niel (p. 24), the last for the South only.

For Screen Planting and Borders

Almost every lawn might be improved if some uncomely object or portion in the rear were screened from view. The right kind of Roses will do it, and give you something beautiful instead. There are two ways to do it: (1) Put up a trellis and train above Roses over it, or (2) if it be only a low screen, you need plant the tall, erect-growing Rugosa Roses. (And if you want a luxuriant growth, dig the ground deeply and give these Roses plenty of rich nourishment.)

	PAGE		PAGE
Conrad F. Meyer. Silvery pink.....	21	Rosa rugosa magnifica. Carmine...	24
Alice Aldrich. Pink.....	20	Sir Thomas Lipton. White.....	25

These four Rugosas, if in one group, should be set 2 to 3 feet apart

For prices of above Roses, please refer to our catalog

Rose Hedges

are certainly coming to be more and more popular as people learn about the splendid qualities of the Rugosa Roses for this purpose. They make neat, compact, uniform growth, and the thick, bushy mass of glossy, crinkled foliage gives a particularly fine appearance.

They are perfectly hardy in the coldest winters and are especially valuable because the foliage is never troubled with either insects or disease.

In warmer countries, or even in our own latitude, a single row of a free-flowering erect bushy Rose is sure to be pretty and very satisfactory where one wishes to simply mark a boundary, as, for example, between the vegetable and flower-garden. For this purpose, Clotilde Soupert, see page 21, is excellent. In a different way the Polyanthas are also popular, especially Baby Rambler, see page 20, and Cecile Brunner, see page 21, and Baby Dorothy, see page 20. The list could readily be extended, and each one be well worth planting.

Roses for the Cemetery

For some cemeteries we recommend Roses that almost care for themselves—the Wichuraiana type. They creep like ivy and make a mat of shiny foliage which is green for eleven months.

If you can care for bush Roses, select from the “Best-Yet” sets, according to locality—but if you want some of the sturdiest growers obtainable, choose from this list—all white but one.

	PAGE		PAGE
Sir Thomas Lipton (H. Rug.).....	25	Clotilde Soupert (T.P.). White.....	21
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).....	22	Baby Rambler (T.P.) Red.....	20



Dorothy Perkins round a Sundial which “marks the sunny hours”

The Best Roses in America

For "Forcing" Under Glass or for Indoor Winter Bloom

These varieties are used by professional florists in glass houses where they can with nicety regulate the supply of heat and moisture, etc., to produce the long-stemmed "beauties" seen in florists' windows. While a greenhouse or conservatory is a wonderful help, it is not essential, for some people have these same Roses during the winter, to bloom beautifully in their homes: American Beauty (p. 20), Killarney (p. 23), Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (p. 23), Magnafano (*the ever-blooming Gen'l Jacqueminot*) (p. 23), and Wellesley (p. 25).



The Standard, or "Tree" Roses—so popular in English Gardens

Standard or Tree Roses

Tree Roses occupy but little ground space and are very imposing when planted among shrubbery or perennials. Along the sides of a walk they form an avenue effect. They can also be planted among or back of a collection of bush Roses—thus making a two-storied Rose-bed, as it were.

All the winter protection required is to loosen the soil at the roots enough to lean the plant so that the top comes near the ground, then it can be covered with soil or two boards nailed together Δ -shaped and filled with dry leaves. In the spring the weak shoots should be cut out and the stronger ones pruned back to three or four eyes.

ORDER BEFORE APRIL 1

Frau Karl Druschki. (H.P.) Snow-white.
General Jacqueminot. (H.P.) Best red.
Paul Neyron. (H.P.) Immense, rich pink.
Ulrich Brunner. (H.P.) Crimson-scarlet.
Killarney. (H.T.) Imperial pink.

Gruss an Teplitz. (H.T.) Often called the "reddest of red Roses;" fragrant and free-blooming.
Mme. Caroline Testout. (H.T.) Clear cherry-red.
Mme. Jules Grolez. (H.T.) Satiny pink.
Mme. Ravary. (H.T.) Orange-yellow.



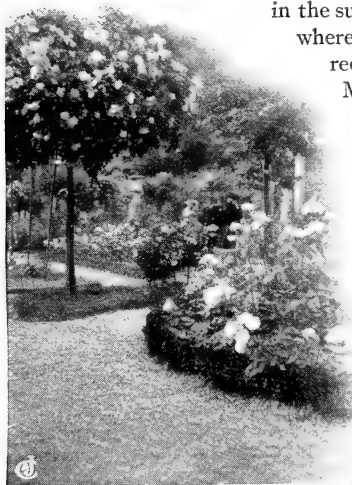
Roses, Roses Everywhere

The Most Beautiful Rose-Garden

I have yet found in either America or Europe was near Paris. Accompanied by Mrs. Pyle, we arrived at the Roseraie de L'Hay early one day, and we lingered there till sunset, enchanted. A permanent Rose-garden with thousands of varieties, including Roses said to have originated in the 6th century B. C. Roses from every continent, arranged and trained in all imaginable styles, from borders of Baby Ramblers to giant Tree Roses, 15 feet high and 10 feet spread. Tunnels completely covered with climbing Roses,

forming outlooks through the garden, with here a bit of statuary, there a fountain flashing in the sunshine, with Roses, Roses every-

where, from the broad-petaled, deep red Lion Climber to the splendid M. Gravereaux, named in honor of the owner of this magnificent garden. We strolled down the long, box-bordered pathways, with familiar faces among the Roses looking up at us from beds at our feet, and climbers looking straight at us, and half-beckoning, from either side as we pass, until spellbound we stood and gazed down the long vista of color-covered beds, back-bordered with still other climbers in bloom. And this is only one picture



Note This Giant Tree Rose

The Best Roses in America



And Here Till Sunset We Lingered

out of hundreds of such! What a love for the Rose must have helped to fashion the quiet arbors and festooned balustrades, the archway entrances, artistic screens and disappearing pathways, so well planned that every turn brought a fresh surprise, each one more entrancing than the other!

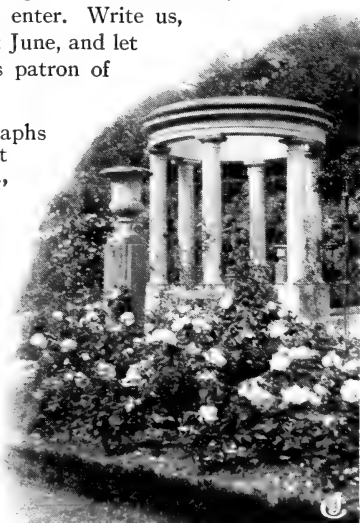
Finally, so well hidden by an encircling temple of trees that we nearly missed it, was an open-air theater with turf seats, and along the front of the stage for footlights was a brilliant row of blooming Roses—there, amid this Paradise, in charming French fashion, with a musical recital did our host entertain his guests. Can you wonder, therefore, that invitations to this garden are cherished, for by invitation only can one enter. Write us, reader, when nearing Paris next June, and let us give you our card to this patron of Roses, honored by Emperors.

From notes and photographs taken by Robert Pyle, President of The Conard & Jones Co., June, 1911.

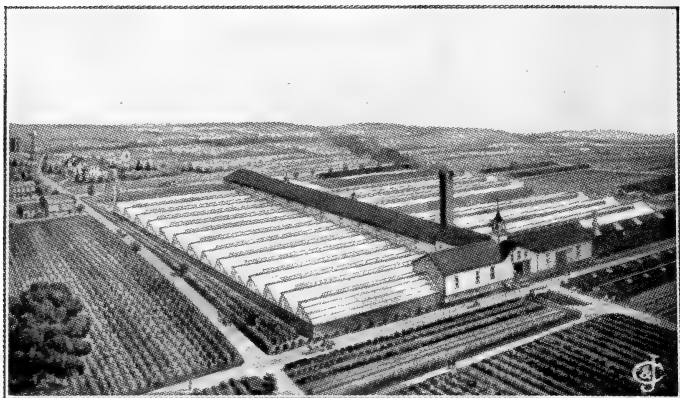
ROSES

The red rose whispers of
passion,
And the white rose breathes
of love;
Oh, the red rose is a falcon,
And the white rose is a dove.
But I send you a cream-
white rosebud
With a flush on its petal-tips;
For the love that is purest
and sweetest
Has a kiss of desire on the
lips.

—JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.



The Temple of Love



We invite visitors to see our great rose-growing plant

A Word About Ourselves



OUR business story starts with the beginning of the Rose-growing industry in America. It was in West Grove, a little past the middle of the last century, that Alfred F. Conard, the founder of our firm, took the first steps as leader in the small beginning of the new industry of growing Roses on their own roots. It was he who placed the first advertisement, and wrote and compiled the first American catalogue offering Roses by mail.

Associated with him as grower was our vice-president and superintendent of today, Antoine Wintzer—an Alsatian by birth—then but a young man. It has been Mr. Wintzer who, with great-hearted love for his task, has personally directed the “making” of most of the Roses which have gone out from West Grove since that time to thousands upon thousands of happy homes in nearly every country on earth.

A lifetime is short to learn what there is to be known about preparing Roses fit for America’s millions. We do not boast of the past, but we do know that our experience is priceless, and that the methods thus learned now help us to produce for our customers what we believe to be **the best Roses that can be grown.**

With an extensive block of new greenhouses, provided with all the modern improvements for heating, ventilating, etc., and with a skilled corps of young men trained under our methods, with the grand original rose-maker still “on the job,” we are surely well prepared to handle any kind of a Rose order that this good round world may send our way.

THE CONARD & JONES CO.

Robert Pyle, *President*
Antoine Wintzer, *Vice-President*



R. T. Satterthwaite, *Secretary*
Robert L. Pyle, *Treasurer*

Our 100-Page Catalogue

Offering nearly 400 Roses, also a select assortment of Lily-Cannas, Shrubbery, Vines, Hardy Perennials, House Plants, Flower Seeds, Hardy Lilies, and other summer-flowering bulbs, will be sent free on request.

THE CONARD & JONES CO.
WEST GROVE, PA.



